

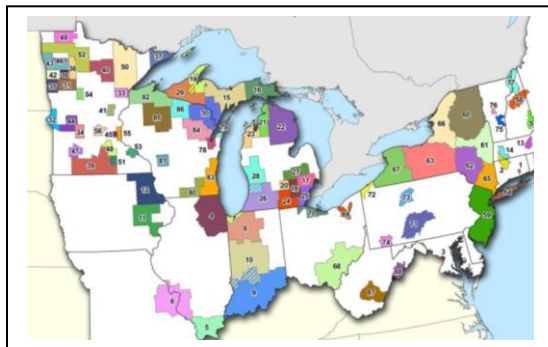


**What is a CWMA?** ...a local organization that provides a mechanism for sharing invasive species management resources across jurisdictional boundaries in order to achieve widespread invasive species prevention and control.

## A photograph showing three people in a field of tall, green grasses. In the foreground, a man in an orange shirt and blue jeans is crouching down, looking at the plants. In the background, two other people, a man in a grey shirt and a woman in a light blue shirt, are standing and observing the field. The field appears to be a natural or semi-natural habitat, possibly a wetland or a grassland.

- FY 2008/2009 - \$400,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2010/2011 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2012 - \$232,470 (funded with cost-share roll-over funds)
- FY2013 – No funding available
- FY 2014/2015 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)
- FY 2014/2015 - \$200,000 (legislative appropriation)

## Minnesota Cooperative Weed Management Areas



### Minnesota Cooperative Weed Management Areas

**Legend**

- Counties With a CWMA Program
- Boundary of Multi-County CWMA's

The map displays the following counties with a CWMA program (orange): Kittson, Roseau, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Norman, Mahanomie, Becker, Clay, Wilkin, Otter Tail, Grant, Douglas, Traverse, Stevens, Pope, Stearns, Swift, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Wright, Anoka, Washington, Ramsey, Scott, Dakota, Goodhue, Wabasha, Winona, Steele, Rice, Seward, Nicollet, Brown, Redwood, Lincoln, Lyon, Pileston, Murray, Cottonwood, Watonwan, Blue Earth, Waseca, Freeborn, Jackson, Martin, Faribault, Mower, Fillmore, Houston, Rock, Nobles, and Yellow Medicine.

The map also shows the boundaries of several multi-county CWMA's, including the Lake of the Woods area, the Koochiching area, the St. Louis area, the Lake area, the Cook area, the Itasca area, the Carlton area, the Pine area, the Anoka area, the Washington area, the Ramsey area, the Scott area, the Dakota area, the Goodhue area, the Wabasha area, the Winona area, the Steele area, the Rice area, the Seward area, the Nicollet area, the Brown area, the Redwood area, the Lincoln area, the Lyon area, the Pileston area, the Murray area, the Cottonwood area, the Watonwan area, the Blue Earth area, the Waseca area, the Freeborn area, the Jackson area, the Martin area, the Faribault area, the Mower area, the Fillmore area, the Houston area, the Rock area, the Nobles area, and the Yellow Medicine area.

**CWMA Models:** The following are three examples of how CWMA's are tackling weed issues across Minnesota:



Marsha Watland of Becker CWMA meeting with landowners

### Becker CWMA

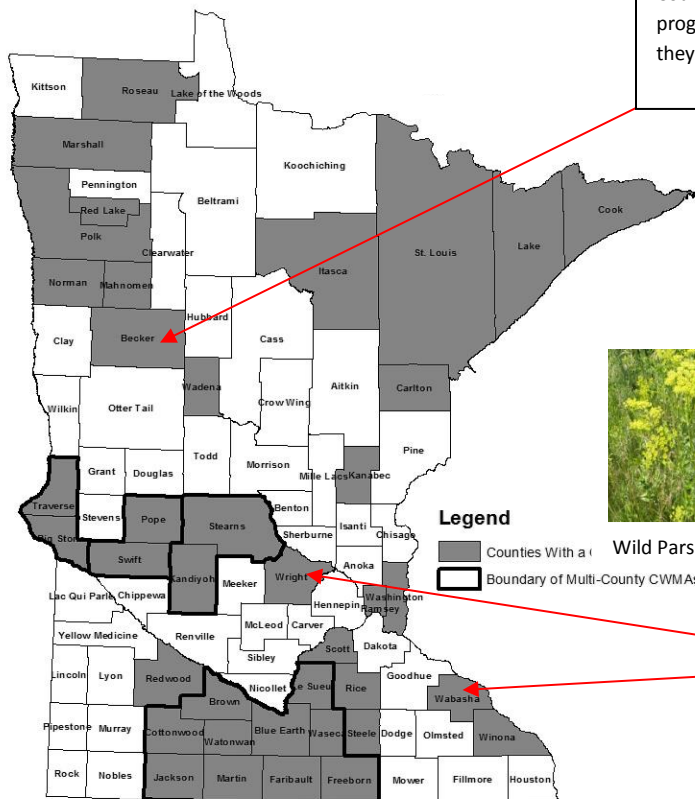
**Focus:** Emerging weed threats- crown vetch, common tansy, spotted knapweed, leafy spurge, wild parsnip.

**Started:** 2006 with a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grant (NFWF).

**Mapping:** Conducted baseline GIS mapping of all invasive weeds in the county.

**Management Action:** Combined manual, biological and cultural treatments for target species across the county.

**Strength of Program:** Through mapping, partnering with the County Hwy. Dept., establishment of a gravel pit certification program and developing a landowner cost-share program they have achieved effective control of weeds in the county.



### Wright CWMA

**Focus:** Wild Parsnip control (a significant agricultural, ecological, and human health threat to the county), now adding other species.

**Started:** 2008 with BWSR Funding.

**Mapping:** GIS Mapping of parsnip locations across county.

**Management Action:** Worked with over 100 landowners and treated 11,000 acres.

**Strength of Program:** Partnership with County Hwy. Dept., Townships and Landowners to halt the spread of an emerging weed threat.



### Wabasha CWMA

**Focus:** Addressing emerging weed threats from Japanese knotweed and Japanese barberry, as well as common buckthorn and invasive honeysuckle shrubs.

**Started:** 2008 with BWSR Funding, developed own cost-share program.

**Mapping:** GIS Mapping of 1000 acres of invasive species populations.

**Management Action:** Over 150 acres have been treated for removal of invasive species in important habitat areas.

**Strength of Program:** Effective control of emerging weed threats. Focus on protecting intact plant communities and re-seeding native vegetation after removal.



Terri Peters of Wabasha CWMA monitoring invasive species